

Appendix A

Nebraska Risk Assessment Committee
 Nebraska Municipal Water Supply, Health, and Energy Subcommittee
 Planned Mitigation Activities

PRIORITIZED IMPACTS	PRIORITIZED PLANNED ACTIONS	ASSISTANCE AGENCIES
<p>1. Due to drought, many public water supply systems experience potable water demand problems.</p>	<p>1. Emphasize, and evaluate, long and short-term drought contingency plans for all systems. 2. Emphasize indoor and outdoor water conservation measures. 3. Maintain list of “problem systems”, with history or potential for drought-related problems. 4. Develop programs and educate the public on the potential uses of wastewater. 5. Develop partnerships with utility companies and others who can help distribute drought-related information.</p>	<p>NHHS, League of Municipalities, NRDs, Nebraska Rural Water Association, NDEQ, AWWA, CED/UNL.</p>
<p>2. Many rural water districts and small public water systems (under 10,000 population) develop operational (mechanical) problems when operating for extended periods of drought.</p>	<p>1. Maintain list of “problem systems” with history or potential for drought-related problems. 2. Continue work with systems to develop a plan of long-term drought mitigation and short-term drought response actions. 3. Maintain communication means and use NeRWA newsletter and training sessions to address drought-related issues. 4. Explore, as needed, emergency funds.</p>	<p>NRWD, NEMA, Nebraska Section of AWWA, Nebraska Department of Economic Development (NDED), USDA Rural Development, League of Municipalities, NHHS, Midwest Assistance Program, NDEQ, UNL Extension, NRDs, Groundwater Foundation, Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, Nebraska Rural Water Association (NeRWA), EPA.</p>
<p>3. Due to drought, private wells experience water quality and quantity problems.</p>	<p>1. Encourage NRDs to evaluate situation. 2. Emphasize indoor and outdoor water conservation measures.</p>	<p>NRDs, CSD/UNL, CED/UNL</p>
<p>4. Increased irrigation may overdraft available aquifer and affect municipal and rural water supplies during drought.</p>	<p>1. Promote groundwater-metering efforts and establish an emergency allocation program. 2. Encourage statewide water level measurement program to effectively monitor aquifer levels.</p>	<p>NRDs, Bureau of reclamation, DOE, CSD/UNL, CED/UNL, USGS.</p>

PRIORITIZED IMPACTS	PRIORITIZED PLANNED ACTIONS	ASSISTANCE AGENCIES
5. Drought induced mental anguish of farmers and ranchers resulting in increased suicides, social and family problems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use local TV and radio outlets to implement public information program directed at reducing drought-induced mental stress. 2. Implement and/or maintain farm/crisis hotline(s). 3. Develop working partnerships with local ministerial alliances and local health office as to develop social counseling and support programs. 4. Public service announcements for hotline numbers and mediation services. 	NHHS, local health offices, local ministerial alliances, CED/UNL, NEDA, Centers for Rural Affairs, national public health services, Mediation Service, Farm Crisis Council.
6. Increased presence of large, industrial, independent water users may overdraft available aquifers during drought.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain a list of large, industrial, independent water users. 2. Enhance communication between large, independent water users and municipal suppliers to implement water conservation and drought-preparedness guidelines. 	NRDs, NDED, CSD/UNL, Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, League of Municipalities, CED/UNL.
7. Increased health problems for residents of areas experiencing blowing dust problems from drought-affected agricultural lands.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communicate with state medical allergy and asthma experts to develop recommendations. 2. Establish education programs to increase awareness of dust-related respiratory problems and how soil and land conservation practices can improve air quality. 3. Develop funded initiatives to explore mitigation of health effects. 	NHHS, UNMC, CED/UNL, NRDs, NRCS, Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), local health offices, environmental health fund.
8. Drought-induced temperature extremes produce extreme living conditions for both rural and urban residents. Increased electrical usage may create overloads on available electrical grid network.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop information program to provide living guidelines and alternatives to enable residents to cope with extreme conditions. 2. Develop working partnerships with local urban and rural power suppliers to cooperate in providing energy and water conservation guidelines to public. 3. Develop an education program. 4. Learn about electrical bill assistance programs. 5. Learn about fan distribution programs 	NHHS, HUD, CED/UNL, Nebraska Energy Office, Salvation Army, League of Women Voters, medical professionals, local utility companies, Nebraska Rural Electric Association, Nebraska Power Association, Nebraska Energy Office, League of Municipalities.

PRIORITIZED IMPACTS	PRIORITIZED PLANNED ACTIONS	ASSISTANCE AGENCIES
9. General impacts.	1. Promote the use of water efficient plumbing fixtures and appliances.	AWWA, League of Municipalities, Builders and Plumbers Associations, EPA.

Assistance Agency Abbreviations and Acronyms

AWWA	American Water Works Association	HUD	Housing and Urban Development
CED/UNL	Cooperative Extension Division – University of Nebraska-Lincoln	NEDA	Nebraska Department of Agriculture
CSD/UNL	Conservation and Survey Division – University of Nebraska-Lincoln	NEMA	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
NDED	Nebraska Department of Economic Development	NHHS	Nebraska Health and Human Services
NDEQ	Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality	NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
DOE	Department of Energy	NRDs	Natural Resource Districts
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	NRWD	Nebraska Rural Water Districts
		UNMC	University of Nebraska Medical Center
		USGS	United States Geological Survey